Ectoedemia amani Svensson (Lep.: Nepticulidae) second British site

On 12 July 1994, I discovered a small colony of *Ectoedemia amani* in Waresley Wood, in the south-eastern corner of Huntingdonshire (VC 31). A paper announcing this discovery of the species in Britain was published in this journal (Dickerson, 1995. *Ent. Rec.* **107**: 163-164). A further note was published in 1996, (*Ent. Rec.* **108**: 95) giving details of an indecisive search for mines and a light trapping session, which took place on 10 July 1995 during which nine *E. amani* were recorded. Since then, annual trapping at the known site has been carried out and *E. amani* has been recorded in most years. All the moths have been taken at 125 watt mercury vapour light placed approximately 60 cm above a white sheet. All records have been of males and all have occurred between 7 and 24 July, although Johansson *et al.*(1989. The Nepticulidae and Opostegidae (Lepidoptera) of North West Europe. *Fauna ent. scand.* **23**: 1-739), gives July and August as the flight period. A further search for mines was held on 2 March 1996, when four mines were found in small branches (about the thickness of a finger) of elm *Ulmus* ssp.

On 9 July 2003, I ran the mercury vapour light in Waresley Wood, as I now do annually, to check if *E. amani* is still present. One male came to the light and as is the norm it was collected and dissected for confirmation. On 15 July 2003, I ran the mercury vapour light in Brampton Wood, where I have been recording moths since 1986. As usual all moths not readily identifiable were collected. Most were then identified the following morning and released that evening, However, any that required dissection were kept for genitalia examination during the winter months. While working through the moths taken during the 15 July session I came across the very familiar genitalia of *E. amani*.

Brampton Wood lies approximately eleven miles to the north north-west of Waresley Wood, as the moth flies. It covers an area of 327 acres (132 hectares) and like Waresley Wood is owned by the local Wildlife Trust. The area where *E. amani* was taken has along the eastern side of the ride a number of small elm suckers of about the right size. A search for mines was conducted by Tony Lawrence and myself in December, but none were found. However, this is not surprising, because subsequent searches in Waresley Wood, including one for two hours during March 2003 have failed to relocate mines, even though the moth still continues to be recorded.

Translocation has been considered and ruled out as an explanation for the presence in the new site. After each moth trapping session the ground sheet and white sheet are hung out to dry, and the equipment box is left open to air. This would give any moth that was in amongst the equipment or on a sheet adequate time to fly away. Also between 9 and 15 July the equipment was used on 10 July in Gamsey Wood and on 12 July in Pingle Wood. No *E. amani* were seen at either of these sites.

It is welcome news that the moth now appears to have colonized a new site, but further work will need to be done to confirm this. If *E. amani* has spread within Huntingdonshire it must also be possible, considering the position of Waresley Wood, that other colonises may exist in adjoining counties to the south and east of Huntingdonshire.— Barry Dickerson, 27 Andrew Road, Eynesbury, St Neots, Cambridgeshire PE19 2QE (E-mail: Barry@eynesbury27.freeserve.co.uk).